BRITISH EYES OPENED.

TARDY DISCOVERY OF THE ROER'S FIGHTING ABILITY.

Experiences in Natal That Shattered the British Notion of H:m-Criticisms of British Generalship-Hilusions of the Veldt - The Concealed Boer Losses, LONDON, Dec. 6.-Another batch of mail let

ters dealing with both eastern and western camraigns in South Africa has come in. They do not contain so much actual information as pretions letters; but many joints in them help to give a fuller comprehension of the circumstances under which the war is being waged. Further accounts of the battle of Blandslaagte tell us practically nothing more of the action, but the Standard's correspondent speaks of dangers in that fight other than those usual on a castlefield Speaking of the wounded, he says:

They were not all rifle, or shell, or lance wounds One or two of the most distressing to look upon vere the victims of snake lites, for the veldt abounds in snakes, scorpions and tarantulas." Among the first wounded to be brought into the station at Elandslaugte was Gen. Kock. The o rrespondent says:

Stretched upon a mattress on the platform was the Hort leader. He h d been severely wounded by a shell. Occasionally, he raised his hand and tushed back the thin gray hair from his pale Kneeling at his side, the tears streaming dewn his cheeks was a distinguished lessing youth- a giant in stature, with the fair hair and clear complexion of the Saxon. This was the General's grandson. His son, Judge Kock, also was among the wounded. The General was a man without military training or experience, and, though full of energy and determination was more at home in the office than on the field. "Another interesting prisoner was Col. Schiel, who commanded the German Corps, and served the guns at Elandslaagte. He is a man of fine presence, with a strong dark face and every physiognomical indication of that alert intelugence which has given him great influence with the Boers. Col. Schiel was lying with the wounded in the canteen. Like nearly every other prisoner, he spoke English perfectly, and was eager to discuss the incidents of the fight in which he had taken a gallant part. His admiration for our artillery was unmistakable. It was beautiful, he exclaimed, with the fervor of a commission they was the internation of his German officers I had a long talk. I complimented him on the plucky fight they had made. Yes was the reply, I do not think that we have reason to be ashamed of one another. He admitted that the manner in which our soldiers stormed the hill had been a revelation, and added. Had I known that it was foined the commando. Before leaving Johannes, burg we were assured that we were to defend the passes and were not to cross the fruntier. Thocked in vain for Ben. Vil. Joen, that frebrand clear complexion of the Saxon. This was the

joined the commando. Before leaving Johannesburg, we were assured that we were to defend the passes and were not to cross the frontier.

Thoused in vain for Ben Vil Joen, that firebrand of the late republie. It was rumered that he was alain, but Paul Kock declared that he had left on the morning of the battle. Col. Schiel and Vil Joen had quarrelled, and Gen. Kock had threatened to put them under arrest.

There were also signs of dissension among the Boers in the deepatches giving the account of the Boers in the deepatches giving the account of the Boers in the deepatches giving the account of the Boers in the deepatches giving the account of the Boers in the deepatches giving the account of the Boers in the feeling among individuals.

Throughout the war it has been difficult to get any trustworthy estimate of the Boer lesses. The Standard's correspondent counted thirty-one of their dead at Elandslaagte in a single k pie, but says. The Boer doctors had estimated their dead at not more than a dozen, and their efficial report put the number at one hundred. But having regard to the extreme anxiety they always show to conceal their serious casualties, the number of killed was probably much larger. The Beers will often carry away their dead and leave their wounded. At Dundee no fewer than forty seven bedies were found hidden in a donga, a considerable distance from Talana Hill.

is hourly growing stronger. Yet the situation is one in which, for the sake of all concerned within the town, the sooner a relief column is despatched to their assistance the better. Death by disease as well as bullet stalks when a force is cooped up under not very agreeable sanitary surroundings. The wonder is that Gen. White soldiers, has been shut up by irregular bands of burghers, shoot they ever so well with rifles. War, like what somebody said about eloquence, requires 'action, action, action'. There was, I fear, a disposition to hold the Boers lightly at first, and we heard about 'waiting until they gathered in greater numbers before attacking them.' Of course, it is often like fighting the wind to reach the Boers; but, still, it is an invariable military axiom to smash your enemy in detail; and we might have cornered more, as Gen. French did at Elandslaagte, had we tried without ceasing. Finally, a last and worse stage

French did at Elandstaagte, had we tried without ceasing. Finally, a last and worse stage was reached, when there was a seeming hesitancy to close and force the fighting when we got the Boers upon our front. But one can only speak of what one sees, and it may have been that the General had higher orders that directed and controlled his operations.

The investment of Ladysmith came as a shock to the good people of Natal. Here, as in England, there were many proud of their innate knowledge of the Boer, who declared that he would never invade this colony. At home there are those who profess to believe that the Boer does not ride to hattle, at least all the rural commandoes accompanied by armed Kaffirs. Their well-known rule is to have a Kaffir for a rear-rider for every five or six men. The native almost invariably carries a rule and bandoller of his own, and his duty is to known and look after his boss's horses in campand upon the field, and, negro-like, get in a shot when he can. There were several Kaffir Boers among the wounded we took at Elandscaagte. For some to me and others occult reason Admiral Harris, commanding her Majesty's fleet in these waters, has been invariably reluctant to afford facilities for the defence of Natal, either in guns or men, from his ships. He ordered the officers and men of her Majesty's ship Tartar, who had landed with a few guns, back to their ship, and it was only upon the strong request of Gov. Sir H. Hutchinson and others that he was induced to rescind that order. So, for some unexplained cause, he has come to be blanned for an termitting Capt. Scott of the Terrible to quickly prepare and land naval 12 pound and other guns upon land carriages and convey them with a naval brigate up country for the defence of Ladysmith. It is notorious that only at the last moment—on Monday, Oct. 30—while the decisive action was pending, did Capt. Lambion arrive with his long-range 12-pounders and two 4.7 guns at Ladysmith. If not effectually put an end to the attempt on the part of the Boers. T

Speaking of the abandonment of Colema, which, Speaking of the abandonment of Colema, which, of course involved that of the bridge over the Tuzeia River, the subsequent destruction of which by the Boers has more than doubled the difficulty of relieving White. Mr. Burleigh writes:

"Had there been a battalion or two more at Colema and a battery of modern field guins not the wretched muzzle-loading @-pounders with which the Natal Volunteers were armed, and

LINES OF BRITISH ADVANCE.

A Map Showing the Routes of the British Columns and Position of the Armies,

The purpose of this map is to show the lines of the British advance toward the two Boer republies. The lines of advance are indicated by heavy black lines. At all points immediately north of these lines the British are now confronted by the Boer forces.

In the East in Natal, the black line from Durban extends north only to the neighborhood of Colenso, where Gen. Buller's progress northward to relieve his beleaguered compatriots at Ladysmith has been stopped for the present by the Boer. forces in his front. Ladysmith, the most northern position now held by the British under Gen. Sir.

than ten miles south of Kimberley where the Boers decisively defeated his forces on Sunday last and Monday, among the hills of this position, and he was compelled to fall back to Modder River.

Early in the war the British newspapers said repeatedly that it would not be necessary or their armies to invade the enemy's country through the Drakenberg and other mountain ranges on the southern frontier as there were plenty of other avenues of entrance on every other frontier. But the Boer forces in the Orange Free State, besides opposing the advance of Gen. Methuen, have been pushing down into the mountains north of Arundel and around Stormberg and Dordrecht. and this strategetical advance compelled the British to send troops under Gen. French and Gen. Gatacre to confront the Boers in that direc



George White, in Natal, is thus surrounded by tion. The map shows the line of advance of the Boers. Glencoe and Dundee, northeast of held by the British early in the war; and hard battles occurred at each of these towns, and also at Elandslangte, before the British finally retreated bag and baggage to Ladysmith, where the

Boers cooped them up. In the west the black line shows the railroad from Cape Town to Kimberley and Mafeking, on which the large British column under Gen. Methuen were transported north for the purpose of raising the siege of Kimberley and also entering the Orange Free State, and thus invading the territory of the enemy. Methuen advanced after hard battles in the neighborhood of the Orange and Modder Rivers to Magersfentein, less

Gen. French's cavalry and mounted infantry Ladysmith, appear on the map to show positions to Naauwpoort; he has since pushed north to Arundel and has been fighting the Boer in vaders of Cape Colony a few miles beyond that town; also the advance of Gen Gatacre to Molteno, a little north of which place, among the Flormberg mountains, he was trapped by the Boers and to severely defeated that he had to fall back on Moltendo. Both French and Gat acre were expected to defeat the Boers and then Invade the Orange Free State, but there seems to be no immediate prospect that this programme will be carried out.

The map also shows Kimberley and Mafeking occupied by British garrisons and for sometime past invested by the Boer forces.

safety matches. After that he continued his

sentry duty with satisfaction in his eyes. "We saw but little to reward us and nothing to put us more upon our guard, if such a thing were possible, than at the beginning. What most in terested me are the phenomena and illusions which are begotten by the atmosphere here upon with such an excellent and strong body of English | the yeldt where this war is to be fought out. For instance, every now and then a great cloud of whilish dust would breed upon the surface of the plain and send a streaming tail of what looked like vapor turning in a funnel formed cloud toward the sky, or reaching far away in the wind. These sudden apparitions demanded close scrutiny. but in every instance they proved to be the clouds of dust raised by moving flocks of sheep. Again the form of a swift riding horseman would appear afar and seem to dart along the veldt. It was sure to prove to be an ostrich stalking with stately slowness. And the reverse of this was equally true, for a man in black clothing mounted on a gray horse had all the appearance of a supernatural bird. The rider's body cut the horse's form in two, leaving two whitish ends visible, and when the horse galloped these parts of the animal rose and fell like wings. The surface of the veldt looked level. yet it was so far from that as to cause a body of our troops at one time, and at another time a railway train, suddenly to disappear, though the surface looked level all around them. They disappeared at a f w miles distance, and though we imagined ourselves able to look down upon the whole plain their entire further progress was hidden from our view

This hill from which Mr Ralph tried to see the engagement was occupied by the British, looking out for possible Boer commandoes, or signs of their own men who were then fighting, and who had been out from camp for thirty hours, merely to reconnotire. He draws the following picture of the appearance of the English officer in the field. and from it points the obvious moral. Since then Lord Methuen has altered things, and the officer. if not so smart is at any rate better protected from

the Boer sharpshooter. Mr. Ralph writen:

"The officer in command of the redoubt was Major Hall, of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, and a finer picture of the swell, the gentleman, and the solder I have never seen. His uniform of khaki was new from his helmet to the creas-less leather putties which seemed moulded to his legs. Every garment fitted him to perfection and every star and button and buckle shone like fine jewelry. His face was refined, intellectual, masterful, and his every movement, graceful to a degree, showed his as much at home on that redoubt as in a West-end drawingroom at home. Indeed, with his moustachies upturned at the ends and his face and hands browned but daintily exted for he might have been carried to London on a magic carpet and leaked there as he did in wer, the glass of fashion and the mould of form. Now he leaned on the parapet, now he sat upon it, now he slid over it and leaned his back against it but all the time he scanned the field or received or sent despatches through an urchin-faced orderly of 17, who was like wise soldierly to the core. The officers with the Major were but a trille less deserving of the picture I have drawn of him. The soldiers were what one would expect who knows his core that they had marched through, the the Boer sharpshooter. Mr. Ralph writes.

before a case. The remarkable of the Section of the

mules.

"There is small risk of losing oneself, even for a man unaccustomed to the veldt, in the course of a ride out of the Aaz, unless one travels many miles afield; for this camp makes itself visible at an enormous distance by the great gray cloud of dust, thrown up by the heels of a myriad rest-less mules, which ever hovers over it. One can always thus distinguish it from afar, by night as well as by day, save occasionally when the wind raises the brown wave of the veldt dust-storm, obscuring everything as effectually as wind raises the brown wave of the veldt dust storm, obscuring everything as effectually as does the densest London fog. The above-men-tioned myriad mules, by the way, are worthy of remark. I have often lived among mule before; but never. I think, among such mulish mules as these. The most flendish of them are some big brutes imported from Italy, who have declared themselves the enemies of men and beasts, they are ever breaking down the fences of their kraals, chasing mounted men with fury, fight-ing the horses, and escaping from their kraals in bodies to raid the camp for foed. To rob the horses of their forage, after kicking those un-fortunate animals away from the repasts laid out for them, is one of their most frequent esca-pades. It is funny to see the men of the Army out for them, is one of their most frequent escapades. It is funny to see the men of the Army
Service Corps struggling with these animals.
Yesterday we saw a sodder who was attempting
to lead a huge mule by the halter, being dragged
all over the camp by the brute, which tripped
over tent poles innumerable, kicked out vigorously at everything he met, and could not be
stayed. Stop, you long nosed devil; don't you
know that you haint in Hitaly now" cried the
man, as the mule blundered against my tent.
There was a stampede of these mules last night;
one of my own, as wicked as the rest, among
them; and hundreds of men have been occupied
all this day in scouring the country for them.

The Telegraph's Cape Town correspondent says of the fighting: "It is well known now that the Boers have an aversion to cold steel. This is not mere conjecture; we have it on their own testimony The bayonet is not a kind of thing that one takes to at first sight, and, like lyddite shells, regula artillery fire and cavalry charges, it is wholly new to the Transvaal burghers. Dutch prisoners on board the Penelope in Simon's Bay confess with refreshing simplicity that 'they don't mind being shot—that is fair; but they object to being mur-dered by the bay onet; stabled like so many sheep. A friend of mine. Mr. D. C. Greig of Johannesburg, who speaks the Tant perfectly, was one of a party of Britishers who fell into the hands of the invaders after the fight at Dundee. During the four days that he was detained he listened to many stories of the fugitives from Talana Hill and Elandslangte One of these declared that and Gamesiage. One of these dectared that
the Gordon Highlanders were perfect demons.
He saw them run their bayonets through the
bodies of the burghers and throw them over their
shoulders like sheaves of corn. It was evidently
part of the design of those who had fled from these
flights to invest them with as much horror as possible in order to minimize the defeats.

"Beyond all question, the Boer Josses in this
campaign have been great. It is a tradition

"Beyond all question, the Boer losses in this camuaign have been great. It is a tradition with Pretoria to conceal them, but the truth will out this time. Notwithstanding that they have held natural fastnesses every one of them a first-class fortress and that our men have done all the hard attacking work, involving reclass exposure, the enemy have suffered losses probably many times greater than ours, this being due at Mafeking to superior leadership, and in Natal mainly to better artillery fire. It is said that every member of the Transvaal Executive, including the Pre-ident has lost some relativa

Mr. Quested, a well-known Natal farmer, whose homestead was looted by the enemy, and who was in their hands for a few days, saw something of the losses, for he helped the Boers to gather up the killed and wounded, and his testimony convinces me that one-half was not told of the Boer losses. One scene in which he took parl was terribly pathetic. A boy was holding his dying father in his arms. As life flowed out of the old man the poor lad cried bitterly. It was all because we crossed the river the Buffalol. We didn't want to do it. If only we had defended our own country the Lord would have been with us, and this would never have happened. The father expired in his arms, and the brave lad was inconsolable. You and I may not share his simple faith, nor its consolations, but we sympathize with him. Dishonest humbugs and canting hypocrites had told him the redecats would be afraid of him, and that the Lord, would protect him from the bullets.

And here at last is a word on behalf of the censor. "Occasionally you must have felt that the correspondent omitted much that was of interest. That has been necessary on account of the censor ship. The other day I was allowed to tell you that a certain transport had arrived and sailed, but the words to Durban' were stricken out. Here they are published, and why not in England, 6,000 miles away? The answer is that no one here is, entitled to send a cipher message direct to Delagoa Bay and thence to Pretoria to tell the Boers all about our movements; but there are persons in London and elsewhere in Europe who are thus entitled, and who use their privilege to our detriment. I have it on authority that at least one foreign representative in the British metropolis regularly transmits in cipher, which, as a Minister, he has the right to employ, such military information as may be useful to the Boers. If he forwards in cipher, how, it may be asked, can the nature of the message be known. I can only answer that apparently, it is known. For that reason we have said nothing about the s

DEFENCES OF PRETORIA.

A Formidable Circle of Forts, Mines and Entrenchments With Redoubts.

The despatch of a siege train from England to South Africa is an indication that the British Government anticipates the investment of the Boer capital before the war is brought to a con clusion. Considerable interest, therefore, attaches to a description of the defences of Pretoria which according to report, are of the most modern descrip tion and formidable in their completeness They consist of five powerful forts and five

ines of mines and enormous entrenchments with redoubts, the mines being re laid as to cover all the approaches to the principal points of the defence The centre of the system of forts lies about 1,200 yards to the westward of the northern end of Pretoria, and has a radius of something more than 7,000 yards. The centre of the city itself is only about 3,800 yards, nearly due south, from the fort on Signal Hill, which is about 400 feet above the plain on the west side of the railway to Johannesburg, and about 4,900 yards from the fort on the hill to the east of the railway, and the Aupies River running to the north. Between this fort and the river are the fountains that furnish the water supply of Pretoria. The distance between the forts on either side of the railway is 2,700 yards. The railway station where the lines from Johannes burg on the south. Delagoa Bay on the east, and Pietersburg in the north form their junction, is immediately outside the city on the south side. The railway to Pietersburg, after winding some distance to the westward, passes out of the plain on which Pretoria is situated, through the Daspoort or defile in the range of hills behind the city through which also the Aupies River runs, the railway and river running together across the plain through the Winderboom Poort, under the guns of a large fort 7,100 yards, and a little to

the eastward of north, from the centre of Pretoria. The westermost fort is on the range of hills behind Pretoria, and lies at a distance of 10,500 yards northwest of the centre of the city. The powerful redoubt to the southwest of Pretoria 3,800 yards from the centre of the city, on the range of hills through wfiich the transport road to Johannesburg passes, completes the circle of the larger works defending the Boer capital. Behind this redout are the principal magazines, one exca vated out of the solid rock with a bomb proof roof, and the other built into the kloop, also bomb proof. Communication between the redoubt and the last mentioned magazine is by means of a covered way Roads connect all these forts with the capital, and they have pipes laid for water, as well as electric cables for the search lights.

The number of guns mounted on the forts and redoubts is said to be 120 of large cantre and quickfring of different kinds. It is stated that some of the guns are of 23 centimetres calibre, but this is doubtful, it is known, however, that there are quite a number of 15-centimetre guns of French make from the Creusot works and of long range, as has been shown by their perferm-

and operate against that part of the Boer Army not required for the defence of Pretoria. This part of the Borr Army is expected to fall back into the north in the Zoutpansberg Mountains which the Boers are reported to intend to make their stronghold, and where they expect to carry, on the war against England indefinitely.

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DISAPPROVAL OF THE WAR SHOWS No Hearty Cheers for Debarking British Troops-Sir Redvers Buller's Idea of Censorship-An American Observer's Opinion of Kruger-Inoculation Against Enteric Fever-Tommy Atkins's Way.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 15 .- With the public here at least half hostile to the war it is not surpris ing that I have not heard one hearty cheer in the last six days of continuous debarkation from roopships. But there is noticeable among the English a drawn breath of relief that the army corps is here after all. The large and important Dutch element shows passive disapproval It declares the war needless and wrong but, ex cept in the north near the Free State borders, it has done nothing to help the Boer arms. Cape Town is itself largely a Dutch community, particularly at present when the well-to-do British refugees from the scene of the war have mostly cone home to England while the Dutch non-combatants in similar positions have come down to the coast towns till the trouble is over. Dur ban and Port Elizabeth are strongly pro-English, while the Boer or Bond or Africander or Federationist sympathizers find more to share their views in Cape Town than in any other im portant centre in the colony. There is little or no general talk of the war

here. People talk it over with friends, but it

is not thought discreet to express pleasure or the reverse at a piece of war news to a chance neighbor. The place is said to be teeming with spies. Certainly there is a considerable element from Johannesburg believed to be still in the pay of the Transvaal Secret Service and many of the suspects certainly look their parts. But of what use they can be to their paymasters it is hard to see. The information here is meagre, disjointed and inaccurate. The censorship is severe but it is not primarily responsible for the sor supply of news. What telegrams are pub lished pretty regularly reflect the violently prejuficed views of the papers in which they appear It was known that in any campaign commanded by Sir Redvers Buller the consorship would be strict. Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts and Sir Evelyn Wood have all written considerably for publication themselves, and show a friendly understanding of the newspaper man's useful work and the difficulties he has to cope with Sir Redvers Buller has never written anything but understanding of the newspaper man's useful work and the difficulties he has to cope with. Sir Redvers Buller has never written anything but despatches to the War Office, and shows his eversion to any other channels of publicity. We are told now that he has given some officers of the intelligence Department a lew warm quarters of an hour over the poor service done by the denartment before the outbreak of the war in acquainting the War Office with the approximate Boer strength and canacity. The latter has certainly been grossly underrated. The present position is tout the British are besieged in three places. Ladysmith, kimberley and Maleking. It was said the Boers could not maintain a siege for ten days. They have already besieged kimberley for more than a month. Their work goes to justify the old Boer's retort to an English military critic before the war fairly broke out. The latter reasoned to him that old Commandant Joubert who had never beforeled more than a lew hundred men could not possibly general an army of twenty or thirty thousand. The Boer and we had a seed on the Boer side, but the hold it.

When the army has to mobilize and strike you will find we have got men to lead it.

Perhaps there are not more than twenty five officers with thorough German military training on the Boer side, but the hurghers trust them and follow them. If they had the capacity for sustained aggressive work aiming at a definite end probably all the besieged places would have fallen already. It seems, however, that they love more than half their successes by not following them up.

In South African politics differences of view

ere deeper than I have noticed anywhere else it the world. The ideals of the two opposing parties are, it seems, hopelessly antagonistic. There is the strong, old conservative agricultural commun ty, very self sufficient, and certainly for cutting the political connection with England. Against them is the restless, busy, increasing, commercial adustrial, financial element which will not be put down or put out. Add to this that the better inflict of interests coincides with race differences. A pre British critic has said: "The Boers will fight like desperation because they are fighting for their political existence, which to them mean the monopoly of political rights." That is largely true. They maintain that they abone govern the country that incomers should accept the covernment as they find it or go. I have had ome conversation with J. Bryant Lindley, a very servant American who has been here many observant American who has been here many years and is on terms of intimate acquaintance with most of the chief public men. He recalls President Kruger's lifelong antipathy to the gold mining people. In 18-16 Mr. Kruger broke his leg while chasing a German who had been seeking gold in defance of a law which provided that any one seeking gold should be put across the border. He has never altered in his rooted distike, though his policy had to be made more modern when he found the Transvaal in a state of bankruptcy.

that any one seeking gold should be put across ance as I Ladysmith. Among the others there are Krupps. Maxims and other machine and quick-firing guns.

The forts are open to the rear toward Pretoria, and are of masonry heavily faced with earth toward the open country. On the east side of the circe of defence there was no regular fort in existence when he stillites began but it is probable that since then the ridge to the east-ward of the city, by which the railway to Delagoa Bay runs has been fortified.

The siege train just shipped from Engiand for South Africa, presumably for Pretoria, its the second sent out gluring the last forty its years. The last occasion was when sixty five heavily guns and mortars were sent from Woolwich for the siege of Schastopoi where, with fifty shipguns, they took part in the bombardment of that city in conjunction with the French siege train. The Russian defence, however, developed to soot and which as a supply with the following the find that the best of the final assault which piaced it in the hands of the allies, the number of guns in pestition in the besigning batteries had been raised to soot. The train now on its way out from Engiand comprises thirty howitzers, fourteen of 8 inch calibre, eight of 5 inch, and eight of 4 tinch. The under the second sent of the comprises thirty howitzers, fourteen of 8 inch and comprises thirty howitzers, fourteen of 8 inch calibre, eight of 5 inch, and cight of 4 tinch. The fourteen of 8 inch calibre, eight of 5 inch, and cight of 4 tinch. The final comprises thirty howitzers, fourteen of 8 inch calibre, eight of 5 inch, and cight of 4 tinch. The under the seedingly formidable armament and, unless the Boers are in possession of projectiles charged with melinite or some similar high explosive with which to respond to the limits fire, the sign of Pretoria should not be of very long duration. It is calculated that the investment will require flow the defence of Pretoria. This part of the Boer Army not required for the defence of Pretoria. This

The plan of campaign contemplated before the Generals of Divisions left England has been essentially altered. It was intended that First Division under Lord Methuen should debark at Cape Town, the Second under Gen. Clery. at Port Elizabeth, the Third under Gen. Gatacre at East London. But these commanders on reaching Cape Town learned that there was such need for urgency both in Natal and on the Kimberley frontier that the Third Division was split in two half landing here and part hastening on to Durban half landing here and part hastening on to Durhar and thence to Estcourt and Ladysmith. Gen Clery has gone there. Gen. Gatarre's move ments are still unknown, but it is expected he will go to Queenstown. The conser re-acted a message disclosing the altered plans and, sim-liarly, all statements regarding the future move ments of troops have been ragidly suppressed. From the Boer side no news comes here by tele-gram at all, although communication with Preto-ria was open till a few days ago.

Most of the younger men on the staffs were inoculated on the steamer coming over against enteric fever. Colonials returning to South Africa denied the necessity for it and said their country was at least as healthful as England. The military element replied that irrespective of climate, in the sold of the Chitral expedition as in the heat of the Soudan campaign, wherever there have been big encampments in recent warfare enteric fever has followed and the mortality from it has been greater than that suffered in action. Men over forty are practically immune; only one over that age fell a victim in the

The disease seems ascribable to the indiscriminate drinking of indifferent water, but not to that alone. A notice way toosted on the ship that Major Twiss (who, by the way, is a medical graduate of New York, and began his work in Roosevelt Hospital) would ineculate those desiring it. The effects were sufficiently startling. Within one and a half hours the inoculated officers were knocked over in tapid succession. in one and a half hours the inoculated officers were knocked over in rapid succession, sick, giddy and tottering "fay were packed off to bed and for two days, though most arose on the follow-ing forenous it was a diet of custard and lemon squash or soda and milk. The inoculation is performed on the left side just above the hip and a perfoll, it was entirely voluntees. performed on the left sale just a lawe the hip and is painful. It was entirely voluntary and, as each inoculated officer's soldier servant saw the abject state of his master, he reported accordingly

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IT CURES BY INHALATION.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Croup, cannot Exist where it is Used.

The two illustrations above show more plainly than words can express the wonderful change that has been made in the treatment of respiratory diseases during the past two years. Formerly, any sufferer from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption or Bronchitis was at once placed under the care of some physician and doesd with all sorts of nauscating drugs and tonics. Even as far back as twenty-five years ago the doctor seemed to be sware of the fact that in order to reach these diseases inhaiation must be used, and experimented with atomizers, sprays and douches, in the hope of finding some germicide which could be forced into the bronchial tubes and lungs. That all these treatments proved practically useless is shown by the fact that during the past twenty years the number of deaths from catarrh and consumption alone has increased from 8,000 to over 200,000 a year. The discovery that these terrible scourges were germ diseases did not lessen the death rate, for of all the germicides known to the profession but one of them could be inhaled into the lungs, and this, Chlorine Gas, was deadly poison. The others, carbolic acid, ammonia and creosote (liquids) must touch the germs themselves in order to destroy; consequently, could not be used with effect, as it is absolutely impossible for moisture in any form to enter the bronchial tubes and lungs. The discovery of

THE NEW DRY AIR GERMICIDE

made the cure of these diseases by inhalation possible; without it there was no way of reaching the germs, and up to the present day

NO OTHER HAS BEEN FOUND

HYOMEI alone is the only germicide of sufficient power to destroy the bacilli of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and which can be taken in the air we breathe without injury to the patient.

KILL THE GERMS

of these diseases and you have no need of stomach medicines, or the service of a physician. You can sit in your own home, in church, at the theatre, and cure yourself. The little inhaler can be carried in the pecket and a few moments use of same will prevent Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pheumonia and Croup. You take no risk as with all other treatments, for every bottle is guaranteed and your money refunded if it fails to cure.

CAUTION-Beware of Imitations of Hyomei containing Poisonous

Ingredients.

Hyomei Outfits, complete, \$1.00. Trial outfits, 25 cents. Extra bottles, 50 cents. Hyomei Dyspepsia Cure, 50 cents. Hyomei Sosp, 25 cents.

THE R. T. BOOTH COMPANY, Ithaca, N. Y.

to the rank and file on the troop decks with the result that about 70 per cent of the men said they were 'not having any,' they thought enteric fever preferable to the preventive. It is a little lesson in higher civilization. The officers knew the wisdom of postpaning present comfort for the sake of future good; the Tommy Atkins principle is to live for the moment and for that alone. Another characteristic of Tommy is that his sentiment is maudiin far more than martial. The men gave a concert on the ship from their own talent and at least two sengs in three harped on mothers' graves, soins' wickelness and fathers' sorrow, brothers' quarrels and the whole gamut of the lachtymuse ballad monger. There was scarcely a surring chorus among them. Their officers were not surprised. They said it has been Tommy's habit from time immemental, whenever he has been taken on active service. Their militant patriotism breaks into song only when they are at home.

Hyomel is sold by all druggists, or sent by mail.

STORMYDAYS'S DUCK SHOOTING TRIP. Came to an End After Four Decays Flap-

when they are at home

ped Their Wings and Flew Away. JERICHO, L. I. Dec. 16 -News has just reached here of a strange adventure which befell Mr. John Bluing of this town while he was hunting for ducks one day last week with his friend Mr. Walter Stormydays. Both the gentlemen are enthusiastic sportsmen, and on receiving word early last week that there was a good flight of ducks over the Great South Bay, they arranged their business affairs so that they would be able to take one day off, and, as Mr. Bluing expressed it "Boost the duck death rate." Mr. Stormydays has been for a number of years subject to severe attacks of heart failure whenever he exerted himself to any great extent, so when he and Mr. Bluing started they decided to take along a few bottles of a remedy which has proved very

effective in the treatment of his malady. After a long and tiresome trip Mr. Stormydays and Mr. Bluing reached the Great South Bay in the evening. The rigors of the fourney had proved so severe that Mr. Stormydays had been obliged to take several doses of the heart failure remedy. Mr. Bluing had joined him on each occasion out of a feeling of friendship. They found quarters in Zeke Halfman's house, which is near an excellent feeding place for ducks. Mr. Halfman essured them that there would be a flight

of ducks the next morning, and, after they had gone to bed, he arranged a battery for them, and planted about it 100 wooden decay ducks. Mr. Halfman told them that the decay ducks were well behaved and of exemplary habits, and that they would attract a great many wild ones within gun shot.

well behaved and of exemplary habits, and that they would attract a great many wild ones within gun shot.

The two hunters were wakened by Mr. Haifman at 2 o'clock the next morning. They went at once to the battery. They took with them the once to the battery. They took with them the heart failure remedy. When they first took up their positions, Mr. Stormydays said that the exertion had overtaxed his heart and thaths thought he should take some of the remedy. As Mr. Bluing felt somewhat debilitated he took some good, a great deal would, do more good, they made the doses therat. As it was a cold and disagreeable morning, the hunters agreed that they should take a dose after every duck that was shot. Apparently Mr. Haifman's decoy ducks were not in their usual good trim, for no wild ducks came within range for several hours. This being the case, it was agreed by the hunters that instead of taking some of the remedy after every duck that was shot, a dose should be taken after every one that was seen. This system was effective for some time, but there seemed to be a scarcity of wild ducks, and it was finally agreed that it order that no injustice should be done a dose should be taken after every duck that was not seen. About this time, excording to the shory told by Mr. Stormydays, the most of the ammunition got wet. Then Mr. Haiting stood up in the battery. As he did soft became time to take another dose of medicine. Mr. Stormydays handed the medicine bottle to Mr. Bluing. The sin was just rising. Mr. Bluing held the medicine bottle before his eyes for the purpose of gauging its contents. Then he overlooked the one hundred wooden decoy ducks. As he gazed at them, four of the decoys rose from the water and, flapping their wooden wings gently, flew away toward the south. Mr. Bluing turned to Mr. Stormydays, who was lying in the bottom of the battery.

"Great Snakes," he said "Did you see that Stormy? Four of those blooming wooden ducks. Greet Snakes," he said "Did you see that Stormy? Four of those blooming wooden ducks

Stormy? Four of those blooming wooden ducks flew away." I didn't see," replied Mr. Stormydays.
"Well, I did," said Mr. Bluing. Thereupon he loked for several seconds carnestly at the bottle of heart fallure remedy. Then he shook his head. Then he hurled the medicine in the direction which the greese had taken. It sank beneath the waters of the Great South Bay. Both gentlemen reached home in an exhausted condition. They have not been able yet to recall all of the incidents which occurred after the medicine was lost, but Mr. Stormydays has told several of his friends that the hardships of his homeward trip were so terrible that he was saved times on the verge of collapse.